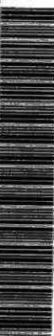


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Drinking Water Surveillance Program

DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Annual Report 1987

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MOE**



**Environment
Ontario**

Jim Bradley, Minister

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annual report 1987.

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**DRESDEN
WATER TREATMENT PLANT**

**DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE
PROGRAM**

ANNUAL REPORT 1987

**ONTARIO MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
OCTOBER 1988**

c Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1988

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Drinking Water Surveillance Program (DWSP) employs a team approach requiring the co-operative effort of the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) staff from Water Resources and Laboratory Services Branch and the Regions, as well as plant operational staff from the Municipalities.

This annual report was produced by the DWSP Group (Ron Hunsinger, Peter Bohm, Carol Sackville-Duyvelshoff, Chris Fung and John McGrachan) and by Pat Lachmaniuk (on developmental assignment to the Drinking Water Section). Helpful input and reviews were received from Drinking Water Section Staff, in addition to reviews by other MOE and municipal personnel.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987 ANNUAL REPORT

The Drinking Water Surveillance Program (DWSP) for Ontario is a monitoring program providing immediate, reliable, current information on drinking water quality. The DWSP officially began in April 1986 and is designed to eventually include all municipal supplies in Ontario. Currently, 44 plants are being monitored.

The Dresden Water Treatment Plant is a direct filtration plant which treats water from the Sydenham River. The process consists of coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and disinfection. This plant serves a population of approximately 2500 and has a rated capacity of $3.8 \times 1000\text{m}^3/\text{day}$.

Water samples from the raw and treated water at the plant were taken in June and November. The Dresden Water Treatment Plant was sampled for approximately 160 parameters. Parameters were divided into the following groups: Bacteriological, Inorganic and Physical (Laboratory Chemistry, Field Chemistry and Metals) and Organic (Chloroaromatics, Chlorophenols, Pesticides and PCB, Phenolics, Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons, Specific Pesticides and Volatiles).

A summary of results is shown in Table 1.

Due to the sampling frequency full evaluation of the bacteriological quality of water could not be made; however routine bacteriological monitoring as recommended in the Ontario Drinking Water Objectives (ODWOs) is carried out by the operating authority.

Inorganic and Physical parameters were below any health related ODWOs with the exception of Nitrate in the November treated water sample.

Of a total of approximately 110 Organic parameters tested for on a monthly basis, none exceeded health related guidelines.

Many of the substances analysed for were naturally-occurring or treatment by-products.

During 1987 the DWSP sampling results indicated that the Dresden Water Treatment Plant produced good quality water.

SOMMAIRE

PROGRAMME DE SURVEILLANCE DE L'EAU POTABLE

STATION D'ÉPURATION DE L'EAU DE DRESDEN RAPPORT ANNUEL 1987

Le Programme de surveillance de l'eau potable (PSEP) de l'Ontario fournit des informations immédiates, fiables et à jour sur la qualité de l'eau potable. Le PSEP a débuté officiellement en avril 1986. Il est destiné à englober tous les réseaux municipaux d'alimentation en eau de l'Ontario. Actuellement, 44 stations en font partie.

La station d'épuration de Dresden est une station de filtration sans décantation qui traite l'eau de la rivière Sydenham. Le traitement comporte la coagulation, la floculation, la filtration et la désinfection. Cette station dessert une population d'environ 2 500 habitants et a une capacité nominale de 3,8 x 1 000 m³/jour.

Des prélèvements d'eau brute et d'eau traitée à la station ont été effectués en juin et en novembre; ils ont été analysés par rapport à environ 160 paramètres dans les catégories suivantes : bactériologique, inorganique et physique (analyses en laboratoire et sur place, présence de métaux) et organique (composés aromatiques chlorés, chlorophénols, pesticides et BPC, dérivés phénoliques, hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques, pesticides particuliers et composés volatils).

Le tableau 1 résume les résultats obtenus.

En raison de la fréquence des prélèvements, il n'a pas été possible d'évaluer pleinement la qualité bactériologique de l'eau. Cependant, comme on le recommande dans le cadre des objectifs relatifs à la qualité de l'eau potable en Ontario, un contrôle bactériologique systématique est effectué par l'exploitant.

Les mesures des paramètres inorganiques et physiques étaient inférieures aux limites applicables fixées par l'Ontario pour l'eau potable, à l'exception, en novembre, de nitrate dans le prélèvement d'eau traitée.

Pour environ 110 paramètres organiques mesurés chaque mois, aucun résultat n'a dépassé les limites acceptables pour la santé.

Un grand nombre de substances détectées apparaissent naturellement ou sont des produits dérivés de l'épuration.

Les résultats des analyses effectuées en 1987 dans le cadre du PSEP ont indiqué que la station d'épuration de Dresden donnait une eau de bonne qualité.

TABLE 1

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE BY SCAN (1987)

SCAN	RAW			TREATED		
	TESTS	POSITIVE	%POSITIVE	TESTS	POSITIVE	%POSITIVE
BACTERIOLOGICAL	8	8	100	8	4	50
CHEMISTRY (FLD)	5	5	100	12	12	100
CHEMISTRY (LAB)	38	34	89	38	29	76
METALS	40	28	70	40	26	65
CHLOROAROMATICS	13	0	0	13	0	0
CHLOROPHENOLS	12	0	0	12	0	0
PAH	0	0	0	0	0	0
PESTICIDES & PCB	28	0	0	28	0	0
PHENOLICS	1	0	0	1	0	0
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES	62	3	4	56	3	5
VOLATILES	56	0	0	56	8	14
TOTAL	263	78		264	82	

THE ODWO FOR NITRATES WAS EXCEEDED IN ONE TREATED WATER SAMPLE. NO OTHER HEALTH RELATED GUIDELINES/LIMITS WERE EXCEEDED

A POSITIVE VALUE DENOTES THAT THE RESULT IS GREATER THAN THE STATISTICAL LIMIT OF DETECTION AND IS QUANTIFIABLE

A '0' INDICATES THAT NO SAMPLE WAS TAKEN

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987 ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Drinking Water Surveillance Program (DWSP) for Ontario is a monitoring program providing immediate, reliable, current information on drinking water quality. The DWSP officially began in April 1986 and is designed to eventually include all municipal supplies in Ontario. Currently, 44 plants are being monitored. Appendix A contains a detailed description of the DWSP.

The DWSP was initiated at the Dresden Water Treatment Plant in February of 1986. An annual report was published for 1986 (ISBN 0-7729-2552-6).

This report contains information and results for 1987.

PLANT DESCRIPTION

The Dresden Water Treatment Plant is a direct filtration plant which treats water from the Sydenham River. The treatment process consists of coagulation, flocculation, filtration and disinfection. Sodium silicate activated with sodium bicarbonate is used as a coagulant aid and potassium permanganate is used to control taste and odour problems. This plant serves a population of approximately 2500. It has a rated capacity of 3.8 x

1000m³/day and average daily flows of $2.1 \times 1000\text{m}^3/\text{day}$.

The plant location is shown in Figure 1. Plant process details, in a block schematic, are shown in Figure 2. General plant information is presented in Table 2.

METHODS

Water samples were obtained from two DWSP approved locations;

- i) Plant Raw - The water originated from the raw water lowlift discharge prior to chlorination and was sampled through a copper sample line. The sample tap is located near the lowlift pumps.
- ii) Plant Treated - The water originated from the highlifts after addition of all treatment chemicals and was sampled through a copper sample line. The sample tap is located near the highlift pumps.

Sample lines in the plant were flushed prior to sampling to ensure that the water obtained was indicative of its origin and not residual water standing in the sample line.

Attempts were made to capture the same block of water at each sampling point by taking the retention time into consideration. The retention time was calculated by dividing the volume of water between the two sampling points by the sample day flow. For

FIGURE 1

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

SITE LOCATION MAP

LOCATION: DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

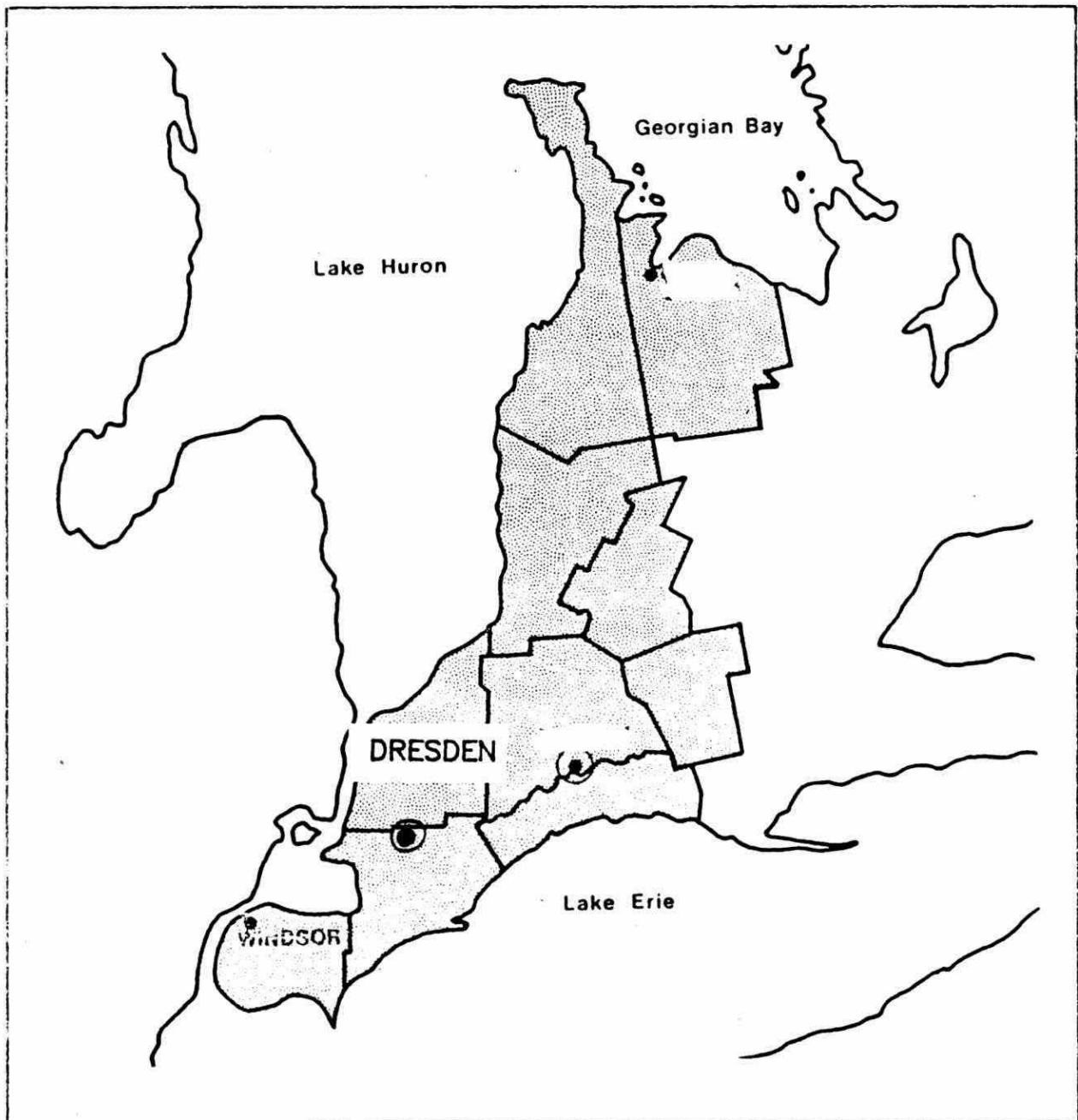


FIGURE 2
DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

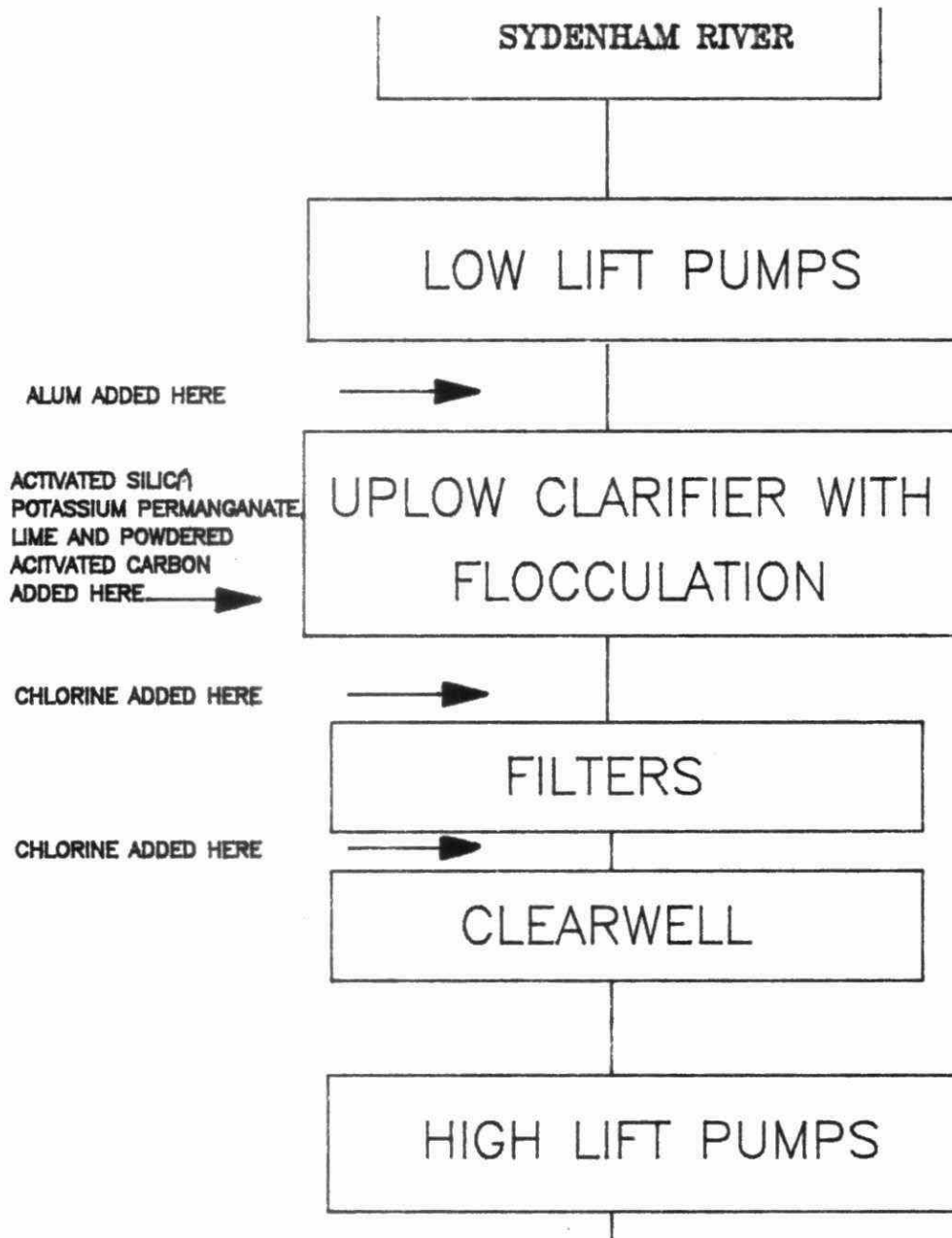


TABLE 2

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION

DRESDEN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

<u>LOCATION:</u>	749 PEEL STREET, P.O. BOX 1120 DRESDEN, ONTARIO N0P 1M0 (519-683-6103)
<u>SOURCE:</u>	RAW WATER SOURCE - SYDENHAM RIVER
<u>RATED CAPACITY:</u>	3.8 (1000 M3/DAY)
<u>OPERATION:</u>	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
<u>PLANT SUPERINTENDENT:</u>	C. SHERMAN
<u>MINISTRY REGION:</u>	SOUTHWEST
<u>DISTRICT OFFICER:</u>	M. LOOBY

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DRESDEN

POPULATION

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example, if it was determined that the retention time within the plant was five hours then there would be a five hour interval between the raw and treated sampling.

Stringent DWSP sampling protocols were followed to eliminate any variance (Appendix B).

Sample day flow, treatment chemical dosages and Field Chemistry measurements such as Turbidity, Chlorine Residuals, pH and Temperature were recorded on the day of sampling and were entered on the DWSP data base as submitted.

RESULTS

The Dresden Water Treatment Plant was sampled for approximately 160 parameters in June and November.

Table 3 contains information on the sample day retention time, flow rate and treatment chemicals used and their associated dosages.

Table 4 is a summary break-down of the number of water samples analysed for by parameter and by water type. The number of times that a positive or trace result was detected is also reported.

Positive denotes that the result is greater than the statistical limit of detection established by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) laboratory staff and is quantifiable. Trace (<T) denotes

that the level measured is greater than the lowest value detectable by the method but lies so close to the detection limit that it cannot be confidently quantified.

Table 5 presents the results for parameters detected on at least one occasion.

Table 6 presents parameters not detected.

Associated guidelines and detection limits are also supplied on both tables. Parameters are listed alphabetically within each scan.

DISCUSSION

General

Water quality is judged by comparison with the Ontario Drinking Water Objectives (ODWOs) as defined in the 1984 publication (ISBN 0-7743-8985-0). The Province of Ontario has health related and aesthetic objectives for 49 parameters, these are currently under review. When an ODWO is not available guidelines/limits from other agencies are consulted. The Parameters Listing System (PALIS) recently initiated by the MOE catalogues and keeps current over 1750 guidelines for 650 parameters from agencies throughout the world.

As stated under Results, traces do not indicate quantifiable

values, as defined by established MOE Laboratory analytical reporting protocols. While they can be useful in trend analysis or confirmation of the presence of a specific contaminant that is repeatedly detected at these levels, the occasional finding of a trace level of a contaminant is not considered to be significant. **DISCUSSION OF GUIDELINES AND LIMITS THEREFORE, IS ONLY CONDUCTED ON POSITIVE RESULTS.**

Bacteriology

Positive results for the Bacteriology scan were present four times in the treated water. The positive parameters were Standard Plate Count and Total Coliform Background.

Due to the sampling frequency full evaluation of the bacteriological quality of water could not be made. Routine bacteriological monitoring as recommended in the ODWOs is carried out by the operating authority. Water from the Dresden Water Treatment Plant, in terms of the limited DWSP bacteriological examination, was of good quality.

Inorganic and Physical

Laboratory and Field Chemistry

The results for Laboratory and Field Chemistry scans were below any applicable health related ODWOs except for Nitrates.

The ODWO 10.0 mg/L for Total Nitrates was marginally exceeded (at 11.7 mg/L) in the November treated water sample; the District Officer was notified. Occasional elevated Nitrate levels would not be unexpected given the agricultural nature of the watershed. The occurrence of Nitrate ion in water commands caution. In areas where the Nitrate content of water is known to exceed the Maximum Acceptable Concentration on a continuous basis the public should be informed by the appropriate health authority.

There are ODWOs that are set for parameters which are related to aesthetic quality rather than health; one of these is Organic Nitrogen. Organic Nitrogen values are calculated by subtracting the value for Ammonia (Ammonium Total) from the value for Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (Nitrogen Tot Kjeld). Organic Nitrogen values exceeded the aesthetic ODWO of 0.15 mg/l in both treated waters. When Organic Nitrogen exceeds .15 mg/L in treated water some taste and odour problems can result.

This guideline is exceeded in most supplies. Based on the information obtained from the DWSP, which generally indicates no problems with this parameter exceedence, the guideline may be modified when the ODWOs are reviewed.

Colour exceeded the aesthetic ODWO of 5.0 True Colour Units (TCU) in both treated water samples, 7.0 TCU in June and 8.0 TCU in November.

It is desirable that the Temperature of drinking water be less

than 15°C; the palatability of water is enhanced by its coolness. A temperature below 15°C will tend to reduce the growth of nuisance organisms and hence minimize associated taste, colour, odour and corrosion problems. The desired ODWO was exceeded in the treated water sample taken in June.

Metals

The results reported for the Metal scan were below any applicable health related ODWOs.

The levels of some metals are lower in the treated water as compared to the raw water. This is a result of the treatment process. The addition of alum as a coagulant to the raw water and the resulting coagulation/settling process has been shown to reduce the levels of most metals.

The aesthetic ODWO of .05 mg/L for Manganese was exceeded in the June treated water sample at .52 mg/L. this could be related to the use of potassium permanganate for Taste and Odour control, although reference to Table 3 does not indicate excessive dosing. Exceedence of the aesthetic ODWO could result in laundry staining and taste and odour problems.

At present, there is no evidence that Aluminum is physiologically harmful and no limit has been specified. Aluminum levels in the rawwater samples are greater than 1.0 mg/L. The measure of

residual Aluminum in the treated water is important to indicate efficiency of the treatment process. The ODWOs indicate that a useful guideline is to maintain a residual below 0.1 mg/L as Al in the water leaving the plant. Aluminum values exceeded the ODWO operational guideline in one treated water.

Organic

Chloroaromatics

The results of the Chloroaromatics group showed that no Chloroaromatics were detected.

Chlorophenols

The results of the Chlorophenol scan showed that one was detected:

Pentachlorophenol

Pentachlorophenol was detected once at a trace level in the treated water.

Pesticides and PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl)

Within the Pesticides and PCB scan two pesticides were detected:

Alpha BHC

Lindane

Lindane consists of several isomers of BHC (Benzene

Hexachloride). Alpha BHC is the isomer most predominantly found in the Great Lakes Basin as indicated in results from other water supplies on DWSP.

Alpha BHC was detected once at a trace level in the raw water.

Lindane was detected at trace levels, once in the raw water and once in the treated water.

Review of these results, along with information from other water supplies on DWSP, would indicate that certain Chloroaromatics appear more frequently in the treated water than in the raw and almost always at trace levels. These occurrences could possibly be due to the reaction of chlorine with organics present in the water or in the distribution system.

Specific Pesticides

Results of the Specific Pesticides scan showed that five parameters were detected:

Atrazine

Bladex

2,4-DP

Dicamba

Metolachlor

Atrazine was detected at 14,400 ng/L in the June raw water sample and 13,900 ng/L in the treated water sample. Health and Welfare Canada's Interim Maximum Contaminant Level (IMAC) for

Atrazine in drinking water is 60,000 ng/L.

Bladex was detected at 3,200 ng/L in the June raw water sample and 3,680 ng/L in the treated water sample. Health and Welfare Canada's IMAC for Bladex in drinking water is 10,000 ng/L.

Metolachlor was detected at 9,020 ng/L in the June raw water sample and 6,650 ng/L in the treated water sample. Health and Welfare Canada's IMAC for Metolachlor in drinking water is 50,000 ng/L.

Dicamba was detected once at a trace level in the June treated water sample.

Late spring/early summer is the time of year when pesticides use/application would be at its maximum; this combined with the shallow, low flow nature of the Sydenham River may account for the occurrence of these four pesticides.

2,4-DP was detected once at a trace level in the November raw water sample.

Phenolics

Phenolics were detected once at a trace level in the raw water. Phenolic compounds are present in the aquatic environment as a result of natural and/or industrial processes.

Volatiles

Within the Volatile scan two parameters, other than Trihalomethanes (THMs), were detected:

Toluene

Ethylbenzene

Toluene was detected once at a trace level in the raw water sample.

Ethylbenzene was detected once at a trace level in the raw water sample.

These volatiles are typically found on an occasional basis at other water supplies included on the DWSP, usually at trace levels.

THMs are acknowledged to be produced during the water treatment process and will always occur in chlorinated surface waters. THMs are comprised mainly of Chloroform, Chlorodibromomethane and Dichlorobromomethane with Bromoform occurring occasionally. Results are reported for the individual compounds as well as for total THMs.

Chloroform, Chlorodibromomethane, Dichlorobromomethane and Total THMs were always detected in the treated water. Bromoform was not detected.

CONCLUSIONS

The Dresden Water Treatment Plant for the sample year of 1987 produced good quality water. More pesticides were detected at this supply than at most other supplies included in DWSP, as might be expected from the agricultural nature of the watershed. Comparison with the results obtained from the DWSP in 1986, indicate that water quality has remained consistent.

No health related guidelines, for organic parameters were exceeded during 1986 and 1987.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One recommendation can be made:

- 1) The data base should be reviewed in consultation with Regional, Plant and DWSP personnel to determine if sampling location, sampling frequency and the number of parameters analysed could be altered to allow for a more efficient characterization of the water.

TABLE 3

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SAMPLE DAY CONDITIONS			TREATMENT CHEMICAL DOSAGES (MG/L)				
DATE	RETENTION TIME(HRS)	FLOW (1000 M3)	COAGULATION	COAGULATION AID	TASTE & ODOUR	POST-CHLORINATION	ACTIVATION
			ALUM DRY	SODIUM SILICATE	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	CHLORINE	SODIUM BICARBONATE
JUN 15	.2	.0	35.00	8.35	.24	.	7.20
NOV 02	3.5	2.1	55.00	10.21	.22	2.11	8.80

NB: No activated carbon dosages available

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE			TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE		
BACTERIOLOGICAL	FECAL COLIFORM MEMBRANE FILTRATION	2	2	0	.	.	.
	P/A BOTTLE	.	.	.	2	0	0
	STANDARD PLATE COUNT MEMBRANE FILT.	2	2	0	2	2	0
	TOTAL COLIFORM BACKGROUND MF	2	2	0	2	2	0
	TOTAL COLIFORM MEMBRANE FILTRATION	2	2	0	2	0	0
*TOTAL SCAN BACTERIOLOGICAL		8	8	0	8	4	0
*TOTAL GROUP BACTERIOLOGICAL		8	8	0	8	4	0
CHEMISTRY (FLD)	FIELD COMBINED CHLORINE RESIDUAL	.	.	.	2	2	0
	FIELD FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL	.	.	.	2	2	0
	FIELD PH	2	2	0	2	2	0
	FIELD TEMPERATURE	2	2	0	2	2	0
	FIELD TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL	.	.	.	2	2	0
	FIELD TURBIDITY	1	1	0	2	2	0
*TOTAL SCAN CHEMISTRY (FLD)		5	5	0	12	12	0
CHEMISTRY (LAB)	ALKALINITY	2	2	0	2	2	0
	AMMONIUM TOTAL	2	1	1	2	2	0
	CALCIUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	CHLORIDE	2	2	0	2	2	0
	COLOUR	2	2	0	2	2	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE	TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE
CHEMISTRY (LAB)	CONDUCTIVITY	2	2	0	2	2	0
	CYANIDE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	FLUORIDE	2	2	0	2	2	0
	HARDNESS	2	2	0	2	2	0
	MAGNESIUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	NITRITE	2	2	0	2	0	2
	NITROGEN TOTAL KJELDAHL	2	2	0	2	2	0
	PH	2	2	0	2	2	0
	PHOSPHORUS FIL REACT	2	2	0	2	0	1
	PHOSPHORUS TOTAL	2	2	0	2	0	2
	SODIUM	2	1	0	2	1	0
	TOTAL NITRATES	2	2	0	2	2	0
	TOTAL SOLIDS	2	2	0	2	2	0
	TURBIDITY	2	2	0	2	2	0
*TOTAL SCAN CHEMISTRY (LAB)		38	34	1	38	29	5
METALS	ALUMINUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	ARSENIC	2	0	0	2	0	0
	BARIUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	BERYLLIUM	2	0	0	2	0	0
	BORON	2	2	0	2	2	0
	CADMIUM	2	0	0	2	0	0
	CHROMIUM	2	2	0	2	1	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE			TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE		
METALS	COBALT	2	1	0	2	1	0
	COPPER	2	2	0	2	2	0
	IRON	2	2	0	2	1	0
	LEAD	2	1	0	2	1	0
	MANGANESE	2	2	0	2	2	0
	MERCURY	2	1	0	2	1	0
	MOLYBDENUM	2	1	0	2	2	0
	NICKEL	2	2	0	2	2	0
	SELENIUM	2	0	0	2	0	0
	STRONTIUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	URANIUM	2	2	0	2	2	0
	VANADIUM	2	2	0	2	1	0
	ZINC	2	2	0	2	2	0
*TOTAL SCAN METALS		40	28	0	40	26	0
*TOTAL GROUP INORGANIC & PHYSICAL		83	67	1	90	67	5
CHLOROAROMATICS	123 TRICHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	1234 TETRACHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	1235 TETRACHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	124 TRICHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	1245 TETRACHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	135 TRICHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	236 TRICHLOROTOLUENE	1	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE	TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE
CHLOROAROMATICS	245 TRICHLOROTOLUENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	26A TRICHLOROTOLUENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	HEXACHLOROETHANE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	OCTACHLOROSTYRENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	PENTACHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
*TOTAL SCAN CHLOROAROMATICS		13	0	0	13	0	0
CHLOROPHENOLS	234 TRICHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	2345 TETRACHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	2356 TETRACHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	245-TRICHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	246-TRICHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	2	0	0	2	0	1
*TOTAL SCAN CHLOROPHENOLS		12	0	0	12	0	1
PESTICIDES & PCB	ALACHLOR	2	0	0	2	0	0
	ALDRIN	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ALPHA BHC	1	0	1	1	0	0
	ALPHA CHLORDANE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ATRATONE	2	0	0	2	0	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE	TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE
PESTICIDES & PCB	BETA BHC	1	0	0	1	0	0
	DICHLORODIPHENYLDICHLOROETHANE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	DIELDRIN	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ENDRIN	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	GAMMA CHLORDANE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	HEPTACHLOR	1	0	0	1	0	0
	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	LINDANE	1	0	1	1	0	1
	METHOXYCHLOR	1	0	0	1	0	0
	MIREX	1	0	0	1	0	0
	O,P-DDT	1	0	0	1	0	0
	OXYCHLORDANE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	PCB	1	0	0	1	0	0
	PPDE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	PPDDT	1	0	0	1	0	0
	THIODAN I	1	0	0	1	0	0
	THIODAN II	1	0	0	1	0	0
	THIODAN SULPHATE	1	0	0	1	0	0
*TOTAL SCAN PESTICIDES & PCB		28	0	2	28	0	1
<hr/>							
PHENOLICS		1	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE	TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE
<hr/>							
*TOTAL SCAN PHENOLICS		1	0	1	1	0	0
<hr/>							
POLYAROMATIC HYDROC	ANTHANTHRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ANTHRACENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(A) ANTHRACENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO (A) PYRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(B) CHRYSENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(B) FLUORANTHENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(E)PYRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(G,H,I) PERYLENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(J) FLUORANTHENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BENZO(K) FLUORANTHENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CHRYSENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CORONENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRACENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DIMETHYL BENZO(A) ANTHRACENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FLUORANTHENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	INDENO(1,2,3-C,D) PYRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PERYLENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PHENANTHRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PYRENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>							
*TOTAL SCAN POLYAROMATIC HYDROC		0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE	TOTAL	POSITIVE	TRACE
<hr/>							
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES		1	0	0	1	0	0
	2,4 D PROPIONIC ACID	2	0	1	1	0	0
	2,4,5-T	2	0	0	1	0	0
	2,4-D	2	0	0	1	0	0
	24-DICHLOROPHENOXYBUTYRIC	2	0	0	1	0	0
	AMETRYNE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	AMINOCARB	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ATRAZINE	2	1	0	2	1	0
	BENOMYL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLADEX	2	1	0	2	1	0
	BUX (METALKAMATE)	1	0	0	1	0	0
	CARBOFURAN	1	0	0	1	0	0
	DIALATE	1	0	0	1	0	0
	DIAZINON	2	0	0	2	0	0
	DICAMBA	2	0	0	1	0	1
	DICHLOROVOS	2	0	0	2	0	0
	DURSBAN	2	0	0	2	0	0
	EPTAM	1	0	0	1	0	0
	ETHION	2	0	0	2	0	0
	GUTHION	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IPC	1	0	0	1	0	0
	MALATHION	2	0	0	2	0	0
	METHYL PARATHION	2	0	0	2	0	0
	METHYLTRITHION	2	0	0	2	0	0
	METOLACHLOR	2	1	0	2	1	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE			TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE		
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES	MEVINPHOS	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PARATHION	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PHORATE (THIMET)	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PICHLORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PROMETONE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PROMETRYNE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PROPazine	2	0	0	2	0	0
	PROPOXUR	1	0	0	1	0	0
	RELDAN	2	0	0	2	0	0
	RONNEL	2	0	0	2	0	0
	SENCOR	2	0	0	2	0	0
	SEVIN (CARBARYL)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SILVEX	2	0	0	1	0	0
	SIMAZINE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	SUTAN (BUTYLATE)	1	0	0	1	0	0
	TOXAPHENE	0	0	0	0	0	0
*TOTAL SCAN SPECIFIC PESTICIDES		62	3	1	56	3	1
VOLATILES	1,1 DICHLOROETHANE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1,1 DICHLOROETHYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1,2 DICHLOROBENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1,2 DICHLOROETHANE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1,2 DICHLOROPROPANE	2	0	0	2	0	0

TABLE 4

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SUMMARY TABLE OF RESULTS (1987)

SCAN	PARAMETER	RAW			TREATED		
		TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE			TOTAL POSITIVE TRACE		
VOLATILES	1,3 DICHLOROBENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1,4 DICHLOROBENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	111, TRICHLOROETHANE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	112 TRICHLOROETHANE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1122 TETRA-CHLOROETHANE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	BENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	BROMOFORM	2	0	0	2	0	0
	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	CHLOROBENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	2	0	0	2	2	0
	CHLOROFORM	2	0	0	2	2	0
	DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE	2	0	0	2	2	0
	ETHYLBENZENE	2	0	0	2	0	1
	M-XYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	O-XYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	P-XYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	TOLUENE	2	0	1	2	0	0
	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2	0	0	2	2	0
	TRANS 1,2 DICHLOROETHYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
	TRIFLUOROCHLOROTOLUENE	2	0	0	2	0	0
*TOTAL SCAN VOLATILES		56	0	1	56	8	1
*TOTAL GROUP ORGANIC		172	3	5	166	11	4
<hr/>							
TOTAL		263	78	6	264	82	9

TABLE 3

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT SAMPLE DAY CONDITIONS 1987

SAMPLE DAY CONDITIONS			TREATMENT CHEMICAL DOSAGES (MG/L)				
DATE	RETENTION TIME(HRS)	FLOW (1000 M3)	COAGULATION	COAGULATION AID	TASTE & ODOUR	POST-CHLORINATION	ACTIVATION
			ALUM DRY	SODIUM SILICATE	POTASSIUM PERMANGANA	CHLORINE	SODIUM BICARBONATE
JUN 15	.2	.0	00.35	08.11	00.24	.	07.05
NOV 02	3.5	2.1	54.42	10.09	00.22	02.02	08.61

KEY TO TABLES 5 AND 6

- A ONTARIO DRINKING WATER OBJECTIVES
1. Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC)
 - 1+. MAC for Total Trihalomethanes
 - 1*. MAC for Bacteriological Analyses
- Poor water quality is indicated when :
- total coliform counts $> 0 < 5$
 - P/A Bottle Test is present after 48 hours
 - Aeromonas organisms are detected in more than 25% of samples in a single submission or in successive submissions from the same sampling site
 - Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Staphylococcus Aureus and members of the Fecal Streptococcus group should not be detected in any sample
 - Standard Plate Count should not exceed 500 organisms per ml at 35 deg C within 48 hours
2. Interim Maximum Acceptable Concentration (IMAC)
 3. Maximum Desirable Concentration (MDC)
 4. Aesthetic or Recommended Operational Guideline
- hardness levels between 80 and 100 mg/L as calcium carbonate are considered to provide an acceptable balance between corrosion and incrustation, water supplies with a hardness > 200 mg/L are considered poor and those in excess of 500 mg/L are unacceptable.
- B HEALTH & WELFARE CANADA
1. Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC)
 2. Proposed MAC
 3. Interim MAC
- C WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1. Guideline Value (GV)
 2. Tentative GV
 3. Aesthetic GV
- D US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
1. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
 2. Suggested No-Adverse Effect Level (SNAEL)
 3. Lifetime Health Advisory
 4. EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria
- F EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)
1. Health Related Guideline Level
 2. Aesthetic Guideline Level
 3. Maximum Admissible Concentration (MADC)
- G CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH-GUIDELINE VALUE
- H USSR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
- I NEW YORK STATE AMBIENT WATER GUIDELINE

LABORATORY RESULTS, REMARK DESCRIPTIONS

.	No Sample Taken
BDL	Below Minimum Measurable Amount
<T	Greater Than Detection Limit But Not Confident
>	Results Are Greater Than The Upper Limit
<=>	Approximate Result
!AW	No Data: Analysis Withdrawn
!CR	No Data: Could Not Confirm By Reanalysis
!CS	No Data: Contamination Suspected
!IL	No Data: Sample Incorrectly Labelled
!IS	No Data: Insufficient Sample
!LA	No Data: Laboratory Accident
!LD	No Data: Test Queued After Sample Discarded
!NA	No Data: No Authorization To Perform Reanalysis
!NP	No Data: No Procedure
!NR	No Data: Sample Not Received
!OP	No Data: Obscured Plate
!PE	No Data: Procedural Error - Sample Discarded
!PH	No Data: Sample pH Outside Valid Range
!RO	No Data: See Attached Report (no numeric results)
!SM	No Data: Sample Missing
!SS	No Data: Send Separate Sample Properly Preserved
!UI	No Data: Indeterminant Interference
A3C	Approximate, Total Count Exceeded 300 Colonies
APL	Additional Peak, Large, Not Priority Pollutant
APS	Additional Peak, Less Than, Not Priority Pollutant
CIC	Possible Contamination, Improper Cap
CRO	Calculated Result Only
PPS	Test Performed On Preserved Sample

RMP	P and M-Xylene Not Separated
RRV	Rerun Verification
RVU	Reported Value Unusual
SPS	Several Peaks, Small, Not Priority Pollutant
UAL	Unreliable: Sample Age Exceeds Normal Limit
UCR	Unreliable: Could Not Confirm By Reanalysis
UCS	Unreliable: Contamination Suspected
UIN	Unreliable: Indeterminant Interference
XP	Positive After X Number of Hours

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
	RAW	TREATED		
<hr/>				
BACTERIOLOGICAL				
FECAL COLIFORM MF (CT/100ML)			DET'N LIMIT = 0	GUIDELINE = 0 (A1)
JUN	150 >	.		
NOV	92	.		
<hr/>				
STANDRD PLATE CNT MF (CT/ML)			DET'N LIMIT = 0	GUIDELINE = 500/ML (A1)
JUN	2400	4		
NOV	2400 >	3		
<hr/>				
P/A BOTTLE (0=ABSENT)			DET'N LIMIT = 0	GUIDELINE = 0 (A1*)
JUN	.	0		
NOV	.	0		
<hr/>				
TOTAL COLIFORM MF (CT/100ML)			DET'N LIMIT = 0	GUIDELINE = 5/100ML(A1)
JUN	600 A3C	0		
NOV	13200 A3C	0		
<hr/>				
T COLIFORM BCKGRD MF (CT/100ML)			DET'N LIMIT = 0	GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	33000	5		
NOV	60000	14		

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
	RAW	TREATED		

CHEMISTRY (FLD)				
FLD CHLORINE (COMB) (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	.	.200		
NOV	.	.200		

FLD CHLORINE FREE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	.	1.000		
NOV	.	.700		

TOTAL CHLORINE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	.	1.200		
NOV	.	.900		

FLD PH (DMSNLESS)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = 6.5-8.5 (A4)
JUN	7.600	7.000		
NOV	7.700	7.200		

TEMPERATURE (DEG.C)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	23.000	23.000		
NOV	10.000	10.000		

FLD TURBIDITY (FTU)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A	GUIDELINE = 1.0 (A1)
JUN	.	.320		
NOV	76.000	.310		

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
	RAW	TREATED	

CHEMISTRY (LAB)			
ALKALINITY (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .200 GUIDELINE = 30-500 (A4)
JUN	171.600	154.000	
NOV	194.000	174.300	

CALCIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .100 GUIDELINE = 100. (F2)
JUN	74.400	76.400	
NOV	106.000	107.000	

CHLORIDE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .200 GUIDELINE = 250.0 (A3)
JUN	21.000	24.000	
NOV	39.000	40.800	

COLOUR (TCU)			DET'N LIMIT = .5 GUIDELINE = 5.0 (A3)
JUN	12.000	7.000	
NOV	29.500	8.000	

CONDUCTIVITY (UMHO/CM)			DET'N LIMIT = 1 GUIDELINE = 400. (F2)
JUN	505	543	
NOV	700	724	

FLUORIDE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .01 GUIDELINE = 2.400 (A1)
JUN	.200	.160	
NOV	.100	.100	

HARDNESS (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .500 GUIDELINE = 80-100 (A4)
JUN	242.000	247.000	
NOV	347.000	346.000	

MAGNESIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .050 GUIDELINE = 30. (F2)
JUN	13.600	13.500	
NOV	19.700	19.500	

SODIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .200 GUIDELINE = 200. (C3)
JUN	8.000 <=>	11.000 <=>	
NOV	13.800	18.400	

AMMONIUM TOTAL (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.002 GUIDELINE = .05 (F2)
JUN	.002 <T	.016	

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
	RAW	TREATED	
<hr/>			
NOV	.024	.012	
<hr/>			
NITRITE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001 GUIDELINE = 1.000 (A1)
JUN	.019	.003 <T	
NOV	.063	.001 <T	
<hr/>			
TOTAL NITRATES (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .020 GUIDELINE = 10.000 (A1)
JUN	4.290	4.170	
NOV	4.790	11.700	
<hr/>			
NITROGEN TOT KJELD (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .020 GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	.800	.500	
NOV	1.130	.620	
<hr/>			
PH (DMSNLESS)			DET'N LIMIT = N/A GUIDELINE = 6.5-8.5(A4)
JUN	8.250	7.930	
NOV	8.280	8.200	
<hr/>			
PHOSPHORUS FIL REACT (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .5UG/L GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	.012	BDL	
NOV	.045	.001 <T	
<hr/>			
PHOSPHORUS TTL-UNFIL (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .002 GUIDELINE = .40 (F2)
JUN	.095	.006 <T	
NOV	.120	.004 <T	
<hr/>			
RESIDUE (TOTAL) (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 1. GUIDELINE = 500. (A3)
JUN	328 CRO	353 CRO	
NOV	455 CRO	471 CRO	
<hr/>			
TURBIDITY (FTU)			DET'N LIMIT = .02 GUIDELINE = 1.00 (A1)
JUN	68.000	.230	
NOV	82.000	.170	

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
	RAW	TREATED		
<hr/>				
METALS				
ALUMINUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .004	GUIDELINE = .10 (A4)
JUN	1.200	.690		
NOV	1.900	.049		
<hr/>				
BARIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001	GUIDELINE = 1.000 (A1)
JUN	.046	.038		
NOV	.041	.029		
<hr/>				
BORON (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.01	GUIDELINE = 5.000 (A1)
JUN	.070	.080		
NOV	.060	.070		
<hr/>				
COBALT (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001	GUIDELINE = 1.0 (H)
JUN	BDL	.001		
NOV	.002	BDL		
<hr/>				
CHROMIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001	GUIDELINE = .05 (A1)
JUN	.002	BDL		
NOV	.005	.003		
<hr/>				
COPPER (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .001	GUIDELINE = 1.0 (A3)
JUN	.028	.004		
NOV	.018	.002		
<hr/>				
IRON (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .002	GUIDELINE = .300 (A3)
JUN	2.000	.150		
NOV	2.000	BDL		
<hr/>				
MERCURY (UG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.010	GUIDELINE = 1.000 (A1)
JUN	BDL	BDL		
NOV	.020	.020		
<hr/>				
MANGANESE (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .001	GUIDELINE = .050 (A3)
JUN	.110	.520		
NOV	.050	.021		
<hr/>				
MOLYBDENUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001	GUIDELINE = .50 (H)
JUN	BDL	.002		

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	
	RAW	TREATED		

NOV	.001	.002		

NICKEL (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.001	GUIDELINE = .05 (F3)
JUN	.003	.002		
NOV	.004	.002		

LEAD (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 0.003	GUIDELINE = .050 (A1)
JUN	.011	.011		
NOV	BDL	BDL		

STRONTIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .001	GUIDELINE = 2.00 (H)
JUN	.180	.180		
NOV	.200	.200		

URANIUM (UG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .02	GUIDELINE = 20. (A2)
JUN	1.680	1.120		
NOV	3.560	2.980		

VANADIUM (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .001	GUIDELINE = .10 (H)
JUN	.003	.001		
NOV	.004	BDL		

ZINC (MG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = .001	GUIDELINE = 5.00 (A3)
JUN	.012	.020		
NOV	.013	.004		

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

RAW

TREATED

CHLOROPHENOLS

PENTACHLOROPHENOL (NG/L)

DET'N LIMIT = 50.

GUIDELINE = 10000. (C1)

JUN

BDL

10.000 <T

NOV

BDL

BDL

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
	RAW	TREATED	

PESTICIDES & PCB			
ALPHA BHC (NG/L)		DET'N LIMIT = 1.000	GUIDELINE = 700. (G)
JUN	1.000 <T	BDL	
NOV	!IS	!IS	

LINDANE (NG/L)		DET'N LIMIT = 1.000	GUIDELINE = 4000.0 (A1)
JUN	3.000 <T	2.000 <T	
NOV	!IS	!IS	

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

RAW

TREATED

PHENOL (UG/L)	PHENOLICS	DET'N LIMIT = 0.2	GUIDELINE = 2.00 (A3)
JUN	!NR	!NR	
NOV	.200 <T	BDL	

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
	RAW	TREATED	
<hr/>			
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES			
ATRAZINE (NG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 50.00 GUIDELINE = 60000. (B3)
JUN	14400.000	13900.000	
NOV	BDL	BDL	
<hr/>			
BLADEX (NG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 100.00 GUIDELINE = 10000. (B3)
JUN	3200.000	3680.000	
NOV	BDL	BDL	
<hr/>			
2,4-DP (NG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 100.00 GUIDELINE = N/A
JUN	BDL	BDL	
NOV	410.000 <T	!LA	
<hr/>			
DICAMBA (NG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 100.00 GUIDELINE = 87000. (B3)
JUN	BDL	480.000 <T	
NOV	BDL	!LA	
<hr/>			
METOLACHLOR (NG/L)			DET'N LIMIT = 500. GUIDELINE = 50000. (B3)
JUN	9020.000	6650.000	
NOV	BDL	BDL	

TABLE 5

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

WATER TREATMENT PLANT			DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
RAW	TREATED		
VOLATILES			
TOLUENE (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 100.0 (G)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	BDL	
NOV	.050 <T	BDL	
ETHYLBENZENE (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 3400. (D3)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	BDL	
NOV	BDL	.100 <T	
CHLOROFORM (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 350.0 (A1+)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	90.000	
NOV	BDL	50.000	
DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 350.0 (A1+)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	18.000	
NOV	BDL	17.000	
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 350.0 (A1+)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	4.000	
NOV	BDL	2.900	
TOTL TRIHALOMETHANES (UG/L)			GUIDELINE = 350.0 (A1)
		DET'N LIMIT = 0	
JUN	BDL	112.000	
NOV	BDL	69.900	

TABLE 6

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

COUNT OF PARAMETERS NOT FOUND ABOVE THE DETECTION LIMIT

SCAN ----	PARAMETER -----	ANALYSED -----	DETECTION LIMIT -----	GUIDELINE -----
CHEMISTRY (LAB)	CYANIDE	4	0.001	.200 (A1) MG/L
METALS	ARSENIC	4	0.001	.050 (A1) MG/L
	BERYLLIUM	4	0.001	.0002 (H) MG/L
	CADMIUM	4	0.300	5.000 (A1) UG/L
	SELENIUM	4	0.001	.010 (A1) MG/L
CHLOROAROMATICS	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	4	1.000	450. (D4) NG/L
	123 TRICHLOROBENZENE	4	5.000	10000. (I) NG/L
	1234 T-CHLOROBENZENE	4	1.000	10000. (I) NG/L
	1235 T-CHLOROBENZENE	4	1.000	10000. (I) NG/L
	124 TRICHLOROBENZENE	4	5.000	10000. (I) NG/L
	1245 T-CHLOROBENZENE	4	1.000	38000. (D4) NG/L
	135 TRICHLOROBENZENE	4	5.000	10000. (D4) NG/L
	HEXACHLOROETHANE	4	1.000	1900. (D4) NG/L
	OCTACHLOROSTYRENE	4	1.000	N/A NG/L
	PENTACHLOROBENZENE	4	1.000	74000. (D4) NG/L
	236 TRICHLOROTOLUENE	4	5.000	N/A NG/L
	245 TRICHLOROTOLUENE	4	5.000	N/A NG/L
	26A TRICHLOROTOLUENE	4	5.000	N/A NG/L
CHLOROPHENOLS	234 TRICHLOROPHENOL	4	50.	N/A NG/L
	2345 T-CHLOROPHENOL	4	50.	N/A NG/L
	2356 T-CHLOROPHENOL	4	50.	N/A NG/L
	245-TRICHLOROPHENOL	4	50.	2600000(D4) NG/L
	246-TRICHLOROPHENOL	4	50.	10000. (C1) NG/L
PESTICIDES & PCB	ALDRIN	4	1.000	700.0 (A1) NG/L
	BETA BHC	4	1.000	300. (G) NG/L
	ALPHA CHLORDANE	4	2.000	7000.0 (A1) NG/L
	GAMMA CHLORDANE	4	2.000	7000.0 (A1) NG/L
	DIELDRIN	4	2.000	700.0 (A1) NG/L
	METHOXYCHLOR	4	5.000	100000. (A1) NG/L
	THIODAN I	4	2.000	74000. (D4) NG/L
	THIODAN II	4	4.000	74000. (D4) NG/L
	ENDRIN	4	4.000	200.0 (A1) NG/L
	THIODAN SULPHATE	4	4.000	N/A NG/L
	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	4	1.000	3000.0 (A1) NG/L
	HEPTACHLOR	4	1.000	3000.0 (A1) NG/L
	MIREX	4	5.000	N/A NG/L
	OXYCHLORDANE	4	2.000	N/A NG/L
	OPDDT	4	5.000	30000. (A1) NG/L
	PCB	4	20.000	3000. (A2) NG/L
	PP-DDD	4	5.000	N/A NG/L
	PPDDE	4	1.000	30000. (A1) NG/L
	PPDDT	4	5.000	30000. (A1) NG/L
	ATRATONE	4	50.	N/A NG/L
	ALACHLOR	4	500.	35000. (D2) NG/L
	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	4	0	50.0 (G) UG/L
	HCB	4	1.000	10.0 (C1) NG/L
POLYAROMATIC HYDROC	PHENANTHRENE	2	0	N/A NG/L

TABLE 6

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

COUNT OF PARAMETERS NOT FOUND ABOVE THE DETECTION LIMIT

SCAN	PARAMETER	ANALYSED	DETECTION LIMIT	GUIDELINE
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
POLYAROMATIC HYDROC	ANTHRACENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	FLUORANTHENE	2	0	42000 (D4) NG/L
	PYRENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	CHRYSENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	DIMETH. BENZ(A)ANTHR	2	0	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(E)PYRENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(J) FLUORANTHEN	2	N/A	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(B) FLUORANTHEN	2	0	N/A NG/L
	PERYLENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(K) FLUORANTHEN	2	N/A	N/A NG/L
	BENZO (A) PYRENE	2	0	10 (B1) NG/L
	BENZO(G,H,I) PERYLEN	2	0	N/A NG/L
	DIBENZO(A,H) ANTHRAC	2	0	N/A NG/L
	INDENO(1,2,3-C,D) PY	2	0	N/A NG/L
	BENZO(B) CHRYSENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
	ANTHANTHRENE	2	N/A	N/A NG/L
	CORONENE	2	0	N/A NG/L
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES	TOXAPHENE	4	N/A	5000. (A1) NG/L
	AMETRYNE	4	50.00	300000. (D3) NG/L
	PROMETONE	4	50.00	52500. (D3) NG/L
	PROPAZINE	4	50.00	16000. (D2) NG/L
	PROMETRYNE	4	50.00	1000. (B3) NG/L
	SENCOR	4	100.00	80000. (B2) NG/L
	SIMAZINE	4	50.00	10000. (B3) NG/L
	2,4,5-T	4	50.00	35000. (D2) NG/L
	2,4-D	4	100.00	100000. (A1) NG/L
	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYBUTYRC	4	200.00	18000. (B3) NG/L
	PICHLORAM	4	100.00	2450000 (D3) NG/L
	SILVEX	4	50.00	10000. (A1) NG/L
	DIAZINON	4	20.	14000. (A1) NG/L
	DICHLOROVOS	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	DURSBAN	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	ETHION	4	20.	35000. (G) NG/L
	GUTHION	4	N/A	N/A NG/L
	MALATHION	4	20.	160000. (G) NG/L
	MEVINPHOS	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	METHYL PARATHION	4	50.	7000. (B3) NG/L
	METHYLTRITHION	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	PARATHION	4	20.	35000. (B1) NG/L
	PHORATE	4	20.	35.0 (D2) NG/L
	RELDAN	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	RONNEL	4	20.	N/A NG/L
	AMINOCARB	4	N/A	N/A NG/L
	BENOMYL	4	N/A	N/A NG/L
	BUX	4	2000.	N/A NG/L
	CARBOFURAN	4	2000.	18000. (D3) NG/L
	CIPC	4	2000.	350000. (G) NG/L
	DIALLATE	4	2000.	30000. (H) NG/L
	EPTAM	4	2000.	N/A NG/L
	IPC	4	2000.	N/A NG/L

TABLE 6

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DRESDEN WATER TREATMENT PLANT 1987

COUNT OF PARAMETERS NOT FOUND ABOVE THE DETECTION LIMIT

SCAN ----	PARAMETER -----	ANALYSED -----	DETECTION LIMIT -----	GUIDELINE -----		
SPECIFIC PESTICIDES	PROPOXUR	4	2000.	90000. (G)	NG/L	
	SEVIN	4	200.	70000. (A1)	NG/L	
	SUTAN	4	2000.	245000. (D3)	NG/L	
VOLATILES	BENZENE	4	0	5.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	P-XYLENE	4	0	620. (G)	UG/L	
	M-XYLENE	4	0	620. (G)	UG/L	
	O-XYLENE	4	0	620. (G)	UG/L	
	1,1 DICHLOROETHYLENE	4	0	7.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	DICHLOROMETHANE	4	0	1750. (D3)	UG/L	
	T1,2DICHLOROETHYLENE	4	0	350. (D3)	UG/L	
	1,1 DICHLOROETHANE	4	0	N/A	UG/L	
	111, TRICHLOROETHANE	4	0	200. (D1)	UG/L	
	1,2 DICHLOROETHANE	4	0	5.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	4	0	5.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	1,2 DICHLOROPROPANE	4	0	10.0 (G)	UG/L	
	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	4	0	5.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	112 TRICHLOROETHANE	4	0	.60 (D4)	UG/L	
	T-CHLOROETHYLENE	4	0	10.0 (C2)	UG/L	
	BROMOFORM	4	0	350.0 (A1+)	UG/L	
	1122 T-CHLOROETHANE	4	0	0.17 (D4)	UG/L	
	CHLOROBENZENE	4	0	1510. (D3)	UG/L	
	1,4 DICHLOROBENZENE	4	0	75.0 (D1)	UG/L	
	1,3 DICHLOROBENZENE	4	0	130. (G)	UG/L	
	1,2 DICHLOROBENZENE	4	0	130. (G)	UG/L	
	TRIFLUOROCHLOROTOLUE	4	0	N/A	UG/L	

Appendix A

DRINKING WATER SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The Drinking Water Surveillance Program (DWSP) for Ontario monitors drinking water quality at municipal water supply systems. The DWSP Database Management System provides a computerized drinking water quality information system for the supplies monitored. The objectives of the program are to provide:

- immediate, reliable, current information on drinking water quality,
- a flagging mechanism for 'Objective' exceedence,
- a definition of contaminant levels and trends,
- a comprehensive background for remedial action,
- a framework for assessment of new contaminants,
- and an indication of treatment efficiency of plant processes.

Program

The DWSP officially began in April 1986 and is designed to eventually include all municipal water supplies in Ontario; currently 44 plants are being monitored. Water supply locations have been prioritized for surveillance, based primarily on criteria such as population density, probability of contamination and geographical location.

An ongoing assessment of future monitoring requirements at each location will be made. Monitoring will continue at the initial locations at an appropriate level and further locations will be phased into the program as resources permit. It is estimated that after 4 years of operation, the program will be monitoring 90 locations.

A major goal of the program is to collect valid water quality data, in context with plant operational characteristics at the time of sampling. As soon as sufficient data have been accumulated and analysed, both the frequency of sampling and the range of parameters may be adjusted accordingly.

Assessments are carried out at all locations prior to initial sampling in order to acquire complete plant process and distribution system details, and to designate (and retrofit if necessary) all sampling systems and locations. This ensures that the sampled water is a reflection of the water itself.

Samples are taken of the raw (ambient water) and the treated water at the treatment plant, and of consumer's tap water in the distribution system. In order to determine possible effects of distribution on water quality, both standing and free flow water in old and new sections of the distribution system are sampled.

Sampling is carried out by operational personnel who have been trained in the applicable procedures.

Comprehensive standardized procedures and Field Test kits are supplied to sampling personnel. This ensures that samples are taken and handled according to standard protocols and that field testing will supply reliable data. All field and laboratory analyses are carried out using "approved documented procedures". All laboratory analyses are carried out by the MOE Laboratory Services Branch.

Data Reporting Mechanism

When the analytical results are transferred from the MOE laboratory into the DWSP system, printouts of the completed analyses are sent to the MOE District Officer, the appropriate operational staff and are also retained by the DWSP co-ordinator.

DWSP INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The DWSP INPUTS and OUTPUTS are illustrated in Fig. 1.

PROGRAM INPUTS

PLANT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The system description includes plant specific non-analytical information acquired through a questionnaire and initial plant visit. During the initial assessment of the plant and distribution system the questionnaire content is verified and

missing information added. It is intended that all data be kept current with scheduled annual updates.

The PLANT and DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION consists of the following seven components.

1. Process component inventory

All physical and chemical processes that the water is subjected to, from the intake pipe to the consumers' tap (where possible), are documented. These include: process type, general description of physical structures, material types, sizes, and retention time for each process within the plant. The processes may be as simple as transmission or as complex as carbon adsorption.

2. Treatment chemicals

Chemicals used in the treatment processes, their function, application point, supplier and brand-name are recorded. The chemical dosages applied on the day of sampling are recorded in DWSP.

3. Process control measurements

Documentation of in-plant monitoring of process parameters (turbidity, chlorine residuals, pH, aluminum residuals) including methods used, monitoring locations and frequency is contained in this section. In-plant monitoring results are generally not retained in DWSP but are retained by the Water Treatment Plant.

4. Design flow and retention time

The hydraulic capacity, designed and actual, is noted here. Retention time (the time that a block of water is retained in the plant) is also noted. The maximum, minimum and average flow as well as a record of the flow rate on the day of sampling are recorded in DWSP.

5. Distribution system description

This area includes the storage and transmission characteristics of the distribution system after the water leaves the plant.

6. Sampling system

Each plant is assessed for its adequacy in terms of sampling of bacteriological, organic and inorganic parameters. The prime considerations in the assessment and design of the sampling system are:

- i/ the sample is an accurate representation of the actual water condition, eg. raw water has had no chemical treatment;
- ii/ the water being sampled is not being modified by the sampling system;
- iii/ the sample tap must be in a clean area of the plant, preferably a lab area;
- iv/ the sample lines must be organically inert (no plastic, ideally stainless steel).

It is imperative that the sampled water be a reflection not of the sampling system but of the water itself.

The sampling system documentation includes: origin of the water; date sampling was initiated; size, length and material type (intake, discharge and tap), pump characteristics (model, type, capacity) and flow rate.

7. People

This section contains the names, addresses and phone numbers of current plant management and operational staff, distribution system management and operational staff, Medical Officer of Health and appropriate Ministry of Environment personnel associated with the plant.

FIELD DATA

The second major input to DWSP is field data.

Field data is collected at the plant and from the distribution system sites on the day of sampling. The field data consists of general operating conditions and the results of testing for field parameters. General operating conditions include chemicals used, dosages, flow and retention time on the day of sampling as well as monthly maximum, minimum and average flows. Field parameters include turbidity, chlorine residuals (free, combined and total), temperature and pH. These parameters are analysed according to standardized DWSP protocols to allow for interplant comparison.

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA

The third major input to DWSP is Laboratory Analytical Data.

Samples gathered from the raw, treated and distribution sampling sites are analyzed for approximately 160 parameters at a frequency of two to twelve times per year. Sixty-five percent of the parameters are organic. The parameters measured may have health or aesthetic implications when present in drinking water. Many of the parameters may be used in the treatment process or may be treatment by-products. Due to the nature of certain analytical instruments parameters may be measured for in a "scan" producing some results for parameters that are not on the DWSP priority list but which may be of interest. The majority of the parameters are measured on a routine basis however, those that are technically more difficult and/or costly to analyse for are done less frequently. These include Specific Pesticides and Chlorophenols.

Although the parameter list is extensive, additional parameters with the potential to cause health or aesthetic related problems may be added provided reliable analytical and sampling methods exist.

All laboratory generated data is derived from standardized, documented analytical protocols. The analytical method is an integral part of the data and as methods change notation will be made and intercomparison data documented.

PARAMETER REFERENCE INFORMATION

The fourth major input to DWSP is Parameter Reference Information

This is a catalogue of information for each substance analysed on DWSP. It includes parameter name and aliases, physical and chemical properties, basic toxicology, world-wide health limits, treatment methods and uses. The Parameter Reference Information is computerized and can be accessed through the Query function of the DWSP database.

An example is shown in fig. 2.

A written copy (hard version) of the Parameter Reference Information will be available in the near future and is a new and sophisticated enhancement to the DWSP.

PROGRAM OUTPUTS

There are four major program outputs, Query, Action Alert, Report Generation and the Annual Report.

QUERY

All DWSP information is easily accessed through the Query function, therefore anything from addresses of plant personnel to complete water quality information for a plant's water supply is instantly available. The DWSP computer system makes relatively complex inquiries manageable. A personal password allowing access into the DWSP query mode in all MOE offices is being developed by the DWSP group.

ACTION ALERTS

Drinking Water quality in Ontario is evaluated against provincial objectives as outlined in the publication, Ontario Drinking Water Objectives (ISBN 0-7729-2725-1 revised 1983). This publication contains health-related Maximum Acceptable Concentrations for thirty substances. Should the reported level of a substance in treated water exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Objective an "Action Alert" requiring resampling and confirmation is issued. This assures that operational staff, health authorities and the public are notified as soon as possible of confirmation of an exceedance and remedial action taken. This report supplies a history of the occurrence of past exceedences at the plant plus a historical summary on the parameter of concern.

In the absence of Ontario Drinking Water Objectives, other agency guidelines which are documented in the Parameter Reference Information may be used. If these guidelines are exceeded the results are flagged and evaluated by DWSP personnel. An "Action Alert" will be issued if warranted.

REPORT GENERATION

Custom reports can be generated from DWSP to meet the needs of the regions and to respond to public requests.

ANNUAL REPORTS

It is the practice of DWSP to produce an annual report containing analytical data along with companion plant information.

FIG. 1

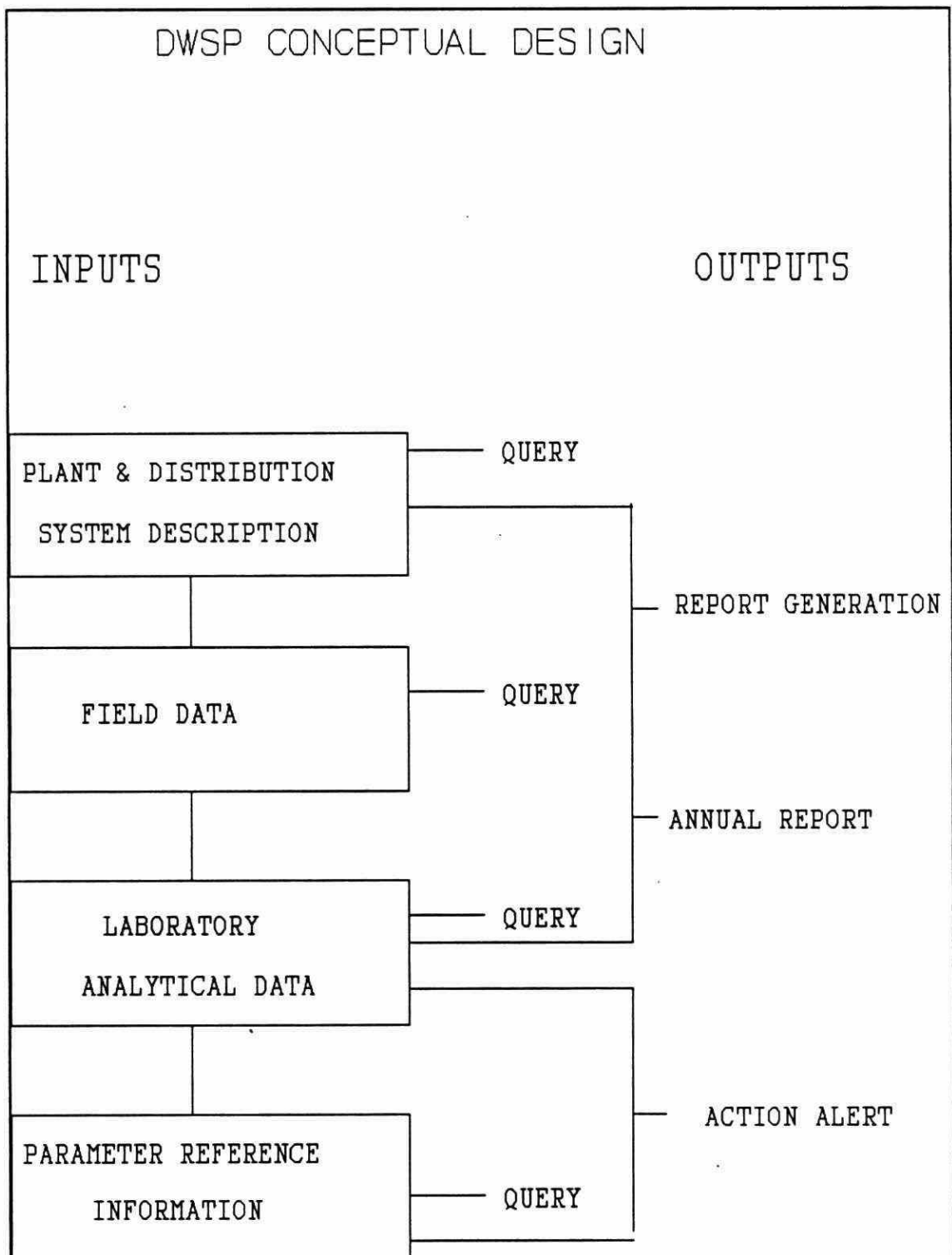


FIG.2

MOE - DRINKING WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (DWSP)

(B2001P)
REFERENCE
BENZENE

PARAMETER

SOURCE	FROM	TO	METHOD	TARG	UNIT	NOTE
EPA	C 86/04		NOMETH	.00	063000 UG/L	RMCL
EPAA	C 80/11		NOMETH	6.60	063000 UG/L	
FERC	C 84/05		NOMETH	1.00	063000 UG/L	
WHO	C 84/01		NOMETH	10.00	064000 UG/L	

DESCRIPTION: NAME: BENZENE

CAS#: 71432

MOLECULAR FORMULAE: C_6H_6

DETECTION LIMIT: (FOR METHOD POCODO) 0.05 UG/L

SYNONYMS: BENZOLE, COAL NAPHTHA, CARBON OIL (27),
CYCLOHEXATRIENE (41)CHARACTERISTICS: COLOURLESS TO LIGHT YELLOW, MOBILE,
NON-POLAR LIQUID, OF HIGHLY REFRACTIVE NATURE,
AROMATIC, VAPOURS BURN WITH SMOKING FLAME (30)

PROPERTIES:

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 1780-1800 MG/L AT 25 DEG C (41)

THRESHOLD ODOUR: NO DATA

THRESHOLD TASTE: 0.5 MG/L IN WATER (39)

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: MAY BIOACCUMULATE IN LIVING
ORGANISMS, APPEARS TO BIOACCUMULATE IN ANIMAL
TISSUES THAT EXHIBIT HIGH LIPID CONTENT OR ARE
MAJOR METABOLIC SITES (LIVER, BRAIN), SMALL
QUANTITIES EVAPORATE FROM SOIL OR DEGRADE QUICKLY
SOURCES: PETROLEUM REFINING, SOLVENT RECOVERY, COAL
TAR DISTILLATION, FOOD PROCESSING, TANNING.USES: PREPERATION OF ETHYL BENZENE USED AS A STYRENE
MONOMER, DETERGENTS, NYLON, AS INTERMEDIATE IN
PESTICIDE PRODUCTION, SOLVENT IN RUBBER INDUSTRY,
DEGREASING AND CLEANSING AGENT, GASOLINE.TOXICITY: RATING 4 (VERY TOXIC); ACUTE - IRRITATES
MUCOUS MEMBRANES, SYMPTOMS INCLUDE RESTLESSNESS,
CONVULSIONS, DEPRESSION, RESPIRATORY FAILURE;
CHRONIC - ANEMIA AND LEUKEMIA (45).

CARINOGENICITY: HUMAN CARCINOGEN AND MUTAGEN

REMOVAL: GAC ADSORPTION, PRECIPITATION WITH ALUM
FOLLOWED BY SEDIMENTATION, COAGULATION AND
FLOCCULATION, SOLVENT EXTRACTION, OXIDATION (41).

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 78.12 GRAMS

MELTING POINT: 5.5 DEGREES C (27)

BOILING POINT: 80.1 DEGREES C (27)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.879 AT 20 DEGREES C (27)

VAPOUR PRESSURE: 100 MM AT 26.1 DEGREES C

HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT: 0.00555 ATM M_2 /MOLE

LOG OCT./WATER PAR.COEFF:K=1.0 1/N=1.6 R=.97 PH=5.3

Appendix B

DWSP SAMPLING GUIDELINE

i) RAW and TREATED at PLANT

General Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle-rinse bottle with sample three times and discard water-fill to line
Bacti	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-250 mL clear glass bottle with white seal on cap-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle; preservative has been added-avoid touching bottle neck or inside of cap-fill to top of red label as marked
Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle with white lid-rinse bottle and cap three times, discard-fill to line-add 10 drops nitric acid (Caution: HNO_3 is corrosive)
Volatiles (OPOPUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-250 mL clear glass bottle-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle-tilt bottle when filling-fill bottle completely; there should be no air bubbles.
Organic (OWOC), (OWTRI), (OAPAHX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-1 liter brown glass bottle per scan-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle-fill to approx. 1" from top-when 'special pesticides' are requested three extra bottles per sample must be submitted
Cyanide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle-fill to approx. 1" from top-add 10 drops sodium hydroxide (Caution: NaOH is corrosive)

Mercury

- 250 mL clear glass bottle
- rinse bottle and cap three times, discard then fill to top of label
- add 20 drops each nitric acid and potassium dichromate
- (Caution: HNO_3 and KCrO_7 corrosive)

Phenols

- 250 mL clear glass bottle
- do not rinse bottle
- fill to top of label as marked

Steps

1. Let cold water tap run for several minutes.
2. Record time in submission sheet.
3. Record temperature on submission sheet.
4. Fill up all bottles as per instructions.
5. Record chlorine residuals (free, combined and total for treated water only), turbidity and pH on submission sheet.

ii) Distribution Samples (standing water)

General Chemistry	-500 mL clear plastic bottle -rinse bottle with sample three times and discard -fill to line
Metals	-500 mL clear plastic bottle with white lid -rinse bottle and cap three times, discard -fill to line -add 10 drops nitric acid (Caution: HNO_3 is corrosive)

Steps:

1. Record time on submission sheet.
2. Place bucket under tap and open cold water.
3. Fill to predetermined volume.
4. After mixing the water, record the temperature on the submission sheet.
5. Fill general chemistry and metals bottles.
6. Record chlorine residuals (free, combined and total), turbidity and pH on submission sheet.

iii) Distribution Samples (free flow)

General Chemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle-rinse bottle with sample three times and discard water-fill to line
Bacteriology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-250 mL clear glass bottle with white seal on cap-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle; preservative has been added-avoid touching bottle neck or inside of cap-fill to top of red label as marked
Metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle with white lid-rinse bottle and cap three times, discard-fill to line-add 10 drops nitric acid (Caution: HNO_3 is corrosive)
Volatiles (OPOPUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-250 mL clear glass bottle-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle; preservative has been added-tilt bottle when filling-fill bottle completely; there should be no air bubbles
Organic (OWOC), (OWTRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-1 liter brown glass bottle per scan-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle: preservative has been added-fill to approx. 1" from top
Cyanide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-500 mL clear plastic bottle-do <u>not</u> rinse bottle: preservative has been added-fill to approx. 1" from top-add 10 drops sodium hydroxide (Caution: NaOH is corrosive)
Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-250 mL clear glass bottle-rinse bottle and cap three times, discard then fill to top of label-add 20 drops each nitric acid and potassium dichromate (Caution: HNO_3 and KCrO_7 corrosive)

Steps:

1. Record time on submission sheet.
2. Let cold water flow for ten minutes.
3. Record temperature on submission sheet.
4. Fill all bottles as per instructions.
5. Record chlorine residuals (free, combined and total), turbidity and pH on submission sheet.

**TD
380
.D74
1988**

Dresden water treatment plant :
annual report 1987.
79050